

SALES MANAGING METHOD, SALES MANAGING
SYSTEM AND ARTICLE SELLING SYSTEM

This application claims a priority based on Japanese
5 Patent Application No.2000-32195 filed on February 9, 2000,
the entire contents of which are incorporated herein by
reference for all purposes.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a sales managing
method and a sales managing system when dealings of articles
are carried out through a network, and particularly to a
technique for managing the stock of articles and allocating
15 articles.

Description of the Related Art

In order to sell articles to consumers, each retail
shop gets the articles through a wholesale house or the like
in advance, lays the articles in stock and manages the
20 articles as assets thereof. When inquiries about orders of
articles are made from consumers, the articles are allocated
to the consumers if they are laid in stock, or information
indicating "out of stock" or the like is notified to the
consumers if no articles are laid in stock.

25 If the number of pieces of some article ordered by
consumers (hereinafter referred to as "order number") is

smaller than the number of pieces of the article laid in
stock at the retail shop side, the article is left as unsold
articles in stock and thus the retail shop suffers
economical losses. Accordingly, in order to avoid such a
5 risk due to unsold articles in stock, it is preferable to
reduce the stock of the article. On the other hand, if the
number of pieces of some article laid in stock is smaller
than the number of orders from consumers, the retail shop
loses selling opportunities and this is unfavorable.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Therefore, an object of the present invention is to
provide a sales managing technique which reduces a risk due
to unsold articles in stock at a retail shop side, and also
15 avoids losing selling opportunities due to out of stock.

In order to attain the above object, a sales managing
method for a seller who accepts an on-line order from a
terminal of a purchaser comprises the steps of: obtaining
the number of articles in stock which are owned by an article
20 supply source for supplying the articles to the seller; and
determining the stock number situation of articles
calculated on the basis of the stock number of articles owned
by the seller and the stock number of articles owned by the
article supply source, wherein when an order request
25 containing information for specifying the kind of articles
(i.e., the name of an article or the like) and the number

of articles ordered is accepted from the terminal of the purchaser, the information based on the number of the articles ordered which are specified in the order request and the stock number situation of the specified articles in stock is displayed on the terminal of the purchaser.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the construction of a network according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing the construction of a hardware of a computer of a user;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing the construction of a hardware of a server computer of a retail shop;

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing the construction of a hardware of a server computer of a wholesale house;

Fig. 5 is a flowchart of a stock number management according to the first embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a diagram showing a home page representing a virtual shop;

Fig. 7 is a diagram showing a member authentication home page;

Fig. 8 is a diagram showing an article list page;

Fig. 9 is a diagram showing a list page of articles to be purchased;

Fig. 10 is a diagram showing a purchase proceeding

page;

Fig. 11 is a diagram showing an input page of payment manner;

Fig. 12 is a diagram showing an order-accepting page;

5 Fig. 13 is a diagram showing an order-accepting page;

Fig. 14 is a diagram showing an order-accepting page;

Fig. 15 is a conceptual diagram showing an accepted order list structure;

10 Fig. 16 is a flowchart showing an article allocation based on the present invention;

Fig. 17 is a block diagram showing the construction of a network according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

15 Fig. 18 is a flowchart showing a stock management according to the second embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 19 is a flowchart showing a stock management according to a modification of the first embodiment of the present invention.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Preferred embodiments according to the present invention will be described hereunder in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings.

25 In the following embodiments, the present invention is applied to a retail shop which accepts an order of articles

on a Web page. The articles dealt by the retail shop are
gotten from a wholesale house and then sold on the Web page
provided by the retail shop. It is needless to say that the
present invention is not limited to the article dealings
5 on the Web pages, and it may be applied to other on-line
dealings.

Fig. 1 is a block diagram showing the construction of
a network to which a sales managing system according to a
first embodiment of the present invention is applied. A
10 retail shop terminal system (hereinafter merely referred
to as "retail shop") 20 manages the stock situation of
articles (goods) on the basis of the retail stock owned by
the retail shop itself and the wholesale stock owned by a
wholesale house terminal system (hereinafter merely
15 referred to as "wholesale house") 30. When accepting an
order of some article from a user 10 on its Web page, the
retail shop 20 transmits a message in accordance with the
stock situation to the user 10.

Allocation processing of the article corresponding to
20 the order accepted on the Web page is carried out separately
from the ordering processing. The number of pieces of the
article thus allocated reflects the number of pieces of the
article in stock, and the order of further pieces of the
article which could not be allocated is subjected to cancel
25 processing.

In Fig. 1, plural terminal computers 11 (only one

computer is shown in Fig. 1) are connected to a server
computer 21 of the retail shop 20 through a line 40 such
as a telephone line or the like. The line 40 can perform
electronic data transmission using the Internet through a
5 commercial provider (not shown) or the like., The server
computer 21 is connected to a server computer 31 of the
wholesale house 30 through a line 41. The line 41 is a public
network, a special-purpose line or the like through which
electronic data can be transmitted.

10 The terminal computer 11 has at least a Web browser
functional portion 111 and an input processor 112.

The browser functional portion 111 carries out the
processing of interpreting the content of a Web-page
creating file received from the server computer 21 and
15 displaying the content thus interpreted on an image output
device 13 (see Fig. 2), and the processing of transmitting
a file request, data, etc. inputted through the Web page
to the server computer 21 according to an instruction of
the user 10.

20 The input processor 112 carries out the processing of
accepting the instruction of the user 10. Specifically, it
carries out the input processing from a mouse 14, a keyboard
15.

Here, the processing of displaying the Web page
25 supplied from the server computer 21 onto the image output
device 13 by the browser functional portion 111 will be

described.

In an external storage device 223 of the server computer 21 stored are a text file described in a language called as HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) as well as an image file, an audio file, a video file, etc. for creating Web pages. Further, an address based on a notation called as URL (Uniform Resource Locator) is uniquely affixed to each Web page to identify each Web page on the Internet.

When the user 10 indicates URL of a desired Web page to be browsed on the Browser, the browser functional portion 111 requests the server computer 21 to read out a file for creating the Web page indicated by the user 10. In response to this request, a Web front portion 211 of the server computer 21 reads out the requested file from the external storage device 223 and transmits it to the browser functional portion 111 by using a communication protocol called as HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol).

The browser functional portion 111 has means for interpreting a text file described in HTML, etc. contained in the file thus received, and displays the Web page on the image output device 13 according to the contents of the text file, etc.

Fig. 2 is a block diagram showing a hardware construction of the terminal computer 11.

The terminal computer 11 has a housing 12, an image output device 13, a mouse 14, a keyboard 15 and a

communication device 16. The user 10 can click predetermined buttons on the Web page by the mouse 14 and input data into a predetermined column by the keyboard 15. The communication device 16 may comprise a modem, TA (terminal adapter) or the like. The terminal computer 11 is connected to the line 40 such as a telephone line or the like through the communication device 16. The user 10 can use the Internet through a commercial provider or the like by using the terminal computer 11.

10 In the housing 12 are provided a central processing unit (CPU) 121, a main storage device 122, an external storage device 123, a graphics controller 124, etc. The external storage device 123 comprises a hard disc device, for example. An OS (operating system), programs such as browser, etc. are stored in the hard disc device. The OS is a basic software program for controlling the terminal computer 11. The browser is a program used to interpret a file described in HTML, create a Web page and display the Web page on the image processor 13, etc.

20 These programs are loaded to the main storage device 122, and executed by the CPU 121, thereby implementing the respective functions. The terminal computer 11 is not limited to the above hardware construction.

The server computer 21 of the retail shop 20 constitutes a retail shop sales managing system 210. The retail shop sales managing system 210 has a Web front portion

211, an stock number managing portion 212, an allocating portion 213 and a communicating portion 214, and also manages these functional portions. These functional portions may be dispersed into plural computers.

5 In response to a transmission request of a file (Web page file) for creating a Web page from the terminal computer 11, the Web front portion 211 carries out the processing of transmitting the corresponding Web page file to the terminal computer 11 through the line 40, makes management
10 such as renewal of the Web page file, etc., and carries out the processing of obtaining order information, etc. from the user 10 through the Web page.

The stock number managing portion 212 holds the information on the number of pieces of each article (goods)
15 which are owned and laid in stock by the retail shop 20 (hereinafter referred to as "the retail stock number"), the number of pieces of each article (goods) which are owned and laid in stock by the wholesale house 30 (hereinafter referred to as "wholesale stock number"), and a ratio value,
20 and also holds the information of a virtual stock number calculated on the basis of the retail stock numbers and wholesale stock numbers and the ratio value.

Here, the ratio value represents the distribution factor (ratio) of the wholesale stock number to the retail
25 shop 20. This value is set on the basis of the ratio of the selling number of pieces of each article at the retail shop

side to the selling number of pieces of the article at the
wholesale house side or the ratio of the sales of the retail
shop side to the sales of the wholesale house side. For
example, assuming that the retail and wholesale stock
5 numbers on a certain article are equal to 100 and 500
respectively, and the ratio value is equal to 30%, the
virtual stock number is equal to 250 ($= 100 + 500 \times 30\%$).

The allocating portion 213 manages an accepted order
list and also carries out the allocation of the retail stock
10 on the basis of the accepted order list. The accepted order
list will be described later. The communicating portion 214
manages the communication of the data on the stock number
of pieces of each article owned by the wholesale house 30,
data on the orders of articles, etc. with the server computer
15 31 of the wholesale house 30.

Here, the processing of obtaining the information on
the user 10 from the Web page through the Web front portion
211 by the retail shop sales managing system 210 will be
described.

20 In a text file described in HTML may be installed
commands for executing the processing when a predetermined
position (button) on the Web page is clicked by the mouse
14, for example, displaying another Web page, transmitting
the information input, etc. In order for the retail shop
25 20 to obtain the information on the user 10 who reads the
Web page supplied by the retail shop 20, for example, article

ordering information, an electronic mail address, etc., not only a column on which the user 20 is made to write necessary information in advance or necessary information can be indicated in advance, but also a button by which a command for transmitting the above information can be achieved are disposed on the Web display frame. When the user 10 clicks the check box of the article ordering information and inputs his/her electronic mail address on the electronic mail address input column by using the input device such as the mouse 14, the keyboard 15 or the like, and then clicks a transmission button, the above information is transmitted to the server computer 21 in the form of a file or the like. The retail shop sales managing system 210 receives these files or the like and obtains the information from the user 10.

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing the hardware construction of the server computer 21.

The server computer 21 has a housing 22, an image output device 23 and a communicating device 24. The server computer 21 is connected to the line 40 and the line 41 through the communicating device 24.

In the housing 22 provided are a central processing device (CPU) 221, a main storage device 222, an external storage device 223, a graphics controller 224, etc. The external storage device 223 is provided with a data area in which the retail stock number of pieces of each article

(i.e., the number of each article in stock) owned by the retail shop 20, the wholesale stock number of pieces of each article (i.e., the number of each article in stock) owned by the wholesale house 30, the ratio value, the virtual stock number, etc. are stored. However, the server computer 21 is not limited to the above hardware construction.

The server computer 31 of the wholesale house 30 constitutes the wholesale stock managing system 310.

The wholesale stock managing system 310 has a stock number managing portion 311 and a communicating portion 312, and manages these functional portions. The stock number managing portion 311 holds the number of pieces of each article which are owned and laid in stock by the wholesale house 30 (i.e., the stock number of each article). The communicating portion 312 manages the transmission/reception of data on the stock number of each article and the order of each article, etc. to/from the server computer 21 of the retail shop 20.

Fig. 4 is a block diagram showing the hardware construction of the server computer 31 of the wholesale house 30.

The server computer 31 has a housing 32, an image output device 33 and a communicating device 34. The server computer 31 is connected to the line 41 through the communicating device 34.

In the housing 32 are provided a central processing

unit (CPU) 321, a main storage device 322, an external storage device 323, a graphics controller 324, etc. However, the server computer 31 is not limited to the above hardware construction.

5 Next, the Web page of on-line shopping supplied by the retail shop 20 will be described.

Fig. 6 shows an example of a home page 500 representing the entrance of a virtual shop.

When the user 10 uses the on-line shop supplied by the retail shop 20, this page is first displayed. On the home page 500 are arranged a shopping button 501 to shift the display page to a page on which member authentication is carried out prior to shopping, and a member registering button 502 to shift the display page to a page on which an unregistered user carries out member registration. Control commands are installed in these buttons in advance, and the mouse 14 is clicked while the mouse pointer mp is located on the button, and then the corresponding control command is executed. The control commands are relating to the shift to another page, the transmission of input data, etc.

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Fig. 7 shows an example of a member authentication page 510 to carry out member authentication. On the member authentication page 510 are arranged a member number inputting column 511, a password inputting column 512, a transmission button 513 for transmitting the above data and requesting authentication, and a cancel button 514 for

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finishing this page without carrying out the member authentication.

Fig. 8 shows an example of an article (goods) list page 520 on which article groups dealt by the retail shop 20 are listed. On the article list page 520 are arranged a list portion 521 indicating a list of articles, an articles searching button 522 to shift the list page to an article searching page, a purchased article list button 525 to shift the list page to a purchased article list page, a purchase proceeding button 524 to shift the list page to a purchase proceeding page, and a cancel button 523 for finishing this page.

Fig. 9 shows an example of the purchased article list page 530 on which a list of articles (goods) indicated to be purchased is displayed. On the purchased article list page 530 are arranged a list 532 of purchase-indicated articles (goods), a purchase continuing button 531 to shift the list page to the article list page 520 and continue to purchase, and a purchase proceeding button 524 to shift the list page to the purchase proceeding page.

Fig. 10 shows an example of the purchase proceeding page 540 for indicating the purchase proceeding. On the purchase proceeding page 540 are arranged a list 541 of purchase-indicated articles, a payment manner button 542 to shift the purchase proceeding page to a page on which a payment manner is indicated, a delivery destination

changing button 543 to shift the purchase proceeding page --
to a page for instructing a change of a delivery address
other than a registered address, and a cancel button 544
for interrupting the purchase proceeding.

5 Fig. 11 shows an example of a payment manner input page
550 for indicating the payment manner. On the payment manner
input page 550 are arranged a list 551 of purchase-indicated
articles, a column 552 on which a credit card number
registered is displayed, a check button 553 for ascertaining
10 the user's intention of the purchase, and a cancel button
554 for interrupting the purchase. When the user 10 wants
to use a credit card other than the registered credit card,
the content of the column 552 may be changed.

Fig. 12 shows an example of a page 560 when the order
15 number of pieces of some article which the user 10 wants
to purchase is equal to or less than the virtual stock number.
On this page 560 are arranged a column 561 for displaying
the order number accepted, a column 562 for displaying a
message expressing gratitude to the purchase, and a button
20 563 for finishing this page.

Fig. 13 shows an example of a page 570 displayed when
the order number of pieces of some article which the user
10 wants to purchase is more than the virtual stock number,
but is not more than the total value of the retail stock
25 number and the wholesale stock number. On this page 570 are
arranged a column 571 for displaying the order number

accepted, a column 572 for displaying the number of pieces
of the article in consideration of existence of the virtual
stock, a column 573 for displaying that an excessive order
number of pieces of the article over the virtual stock may
5 be cancelled, a column 574 for displaying the proceeding
when the cancel is made, an order settling button 575 for
settling the order on the basis of the displayed content,
and an order cancel button 576 for canceling the order.

Fig. 14 shows an example of a page 580 displayed when
10 the order number of pieces of some article which the user
wants to purchase is more than the total value of the
retail stock number and the wholesale stock number. On this
page 580 are arranged a column 581 for displaying the order
number accepted, a column 582 for displaying the number of
15 pieces of the article in consideration of existence of the
virtual stock, a column 583 for displaying that an excessive
order number of pieces of the article over the virtual stock
may be cancelled, a column 584 for displaying the proceeding
when the cancel is made, a column 585 for displaying that
20 an excessive order number of pieces of the article over the
total of the retail stock and the wholesale stock runs out
of stock, an order settling button 586 for settling the order
on the basis of the displayed content, and an order cancel
button 587 for canceling the order.

25 Next, the stock management according to the first
embodiment of the present invention will be described with

reference to the flowchart of Fig. 5.

The retail shop sales managing system 210 holds the retail stock number, the wholesale stock number and the ratio value every dealt-in article in the stock number managing portion 212. The retail stock number is renewed by the following allocation processing when the stock number of the retail shop is changed. The wholesale stock number is renewed on the basis of the latest value of the wholesale stock number obtained when the retail shop sales managing system 210 receives/delivers data from/to the wholesale stock managing system 310 (S113). The ratio value is renewed in accordance with the share of the retail shop 20 to the wholesale house 30. The retail shop sales managing system 210 can obtain the share value from the wholesale stock managing system 310 every predetermined time interval or on a real-time basis, and holds the ratio corresponding to this value in the stock number managing portion 212. Further, any ratio value can be manually set. The retail stock number and the wholesale stock number may be manually set.

The stock number managing portion 212 sums the retail stock number and a product obtained by multiplying the wholesale stock number by the ratio value, and holds it as the virtual stock number (S101).

When the virtual stock number is equal to zero, "out of stock" is displayed on the Web page as indicated by reference numeral 526 of Fig. 8 to indicate that the article

runs out of stock and the order of the article is not acceptable (S106). In this case, the appearance of the article is omitted from the Web page, or the article appears in the Web page to accept reservation.

5 When the virtual stock number is above 1, the order on the Web page is allowed (S103).

Here, the processing when the user 10 orders an article on the Web page supplied from the retail shop 20 will be described.

10 The retail shop 20 supplies a Web page 500 as shown in Fig. 6 on the Internet. Therefore, the user 10 can display the Web page 500 on the image display device 13 by using the Web browser functional portion 111 to browse the Web page 500. In the Web page 500 being browsed, the shopping
15 button 501 includes a command to display a Web page 510 for authenticating whether the user 10 is a member or not as shown in Fig. 7 when the button 501 is clicked. When the user 10 locates the mouse pointer mp on the shopping button 501 and clicks the mouse 14, the above command is executed
20 and the Web page 510 for the member authentication as shown in Fig. 7 is displayed on the image output device 13.

Through the keyboard 15, the user 10 inputs the member number into a member number column 511 and also a password into a password column 512, and when the transmission button
25 513 is clicked, the information of the member number and the password is transmitted to the server computer 21. The

Web front system 211 receives this information, and authenticates whether the user is a member or not. After the authentication, the user 10 can browse a group of articles appearing in an article list 521 on an article list page 520 as shown in Fig. 8. When the article searching button 522 is clicked, a desired article can be searched. Here, with respect to an article whose virtual stock number is equal to zero, the information 526 indicating that this article runs out of stock is displayed as described above.

10 If there is any article which the user 10 wants to purchase, the user 10 indicates (specifies) the article number by using the input device such as the mouse 14 or the like. The user 10 also can indicate the purchase of plural articles. Further, the user can properly check the list 531 of the indicated articles on the purchase-indicated article list page 530 as shown in Fig. 9 which is displayed by clicking the button 524.

After the indication of articles which the user wants to purchase is completed, the user 10 may click the purchase proceeding button 524 to display the purchase proceeding page 540 as shown in Fig. 10. The user 10 who checks the purchased articles may click the payment manner input button 542 to display the payment manner input page 550 as shown in Fig. 11. A using credit card number 552 which has been registered in advance when the member registration has been carried out is displayed on the payment manner input page

550, and the user 10 may click the check button 553 of the order content if no change is necessary.

When the check button 553 of the order content is clicked, the data on the article name (article number) of an article indicated and the number of pieces of the ordered article (order number) are transmitted to the retail shop sales managing system 210.

As described above, the retail shop sales managing system 210 after receiving the data of the article name and the order number, transmitted by the proceedings of user 10, compares the order number with the virtual stock number (S104).

When the order number is not more than the virtual stock number, the retail shop sales managing system 210 displays an order accept display frame 560 as shown in Fig. 12 (S105), and the order is settled.

If the order number is more than the virtual stock number, the order number is compared with the total value of the retail stock number and the wholesale stock number (total stock number) (S107).

In the retail shop sales managing system 210, if the order number is not more than the total stock number, an order-accepting display frame is displayed which contains a message indicating that an excessive order number of pieces of the ordered article over the virtual stock number may run out of stock and also indicating the cancel method

when the out of stock occurs (S108). For example, when the total stock number is equal to 100, the virtual stock number is equal to 20 and the order number is equal to 30, 20 pieces (reference numeral 572) are indicated as being in stock and 10 pieces (reference numeral 573) are indicated as being potentially cancelled as shown in Fig. 13. At the same time, the information 574 on the cancel method is displayed. When the user 10 wants to order along the displayed content, the user 10 may click the order settling button 575. Further, when the user does not want to order, the user may click the button 576.

If the order number is more than the total stock number, the retail shop sales managing system 210 displays an order-accepting display frame which contains a message indicating that an excessive order number of pieces of the ordered article which is over the virtual stock number, but is not more than the total stock number may run out of stock and also indicating the cancel method when the user cancels the order, and further a message indicating that an excessive order number of pieces of the article over the total stock number runs out of stock (S109). For example, when the total stock number is equal to 30, the virtual stock number is equal to 20 and the order number is equal to 35, 20 pieces (reference numeral 582) are indicated as being in stock and 10 pieces (reference numeral 583) are indicated as being potentially cancelled as shown in Fig. 14. At the

same time, the information 584 on the cancel method is displayed, and 5 pieces (reference numeral 585) are indicated as running out of stock. When the user 10 wants to order along the displayed content, the user 10 may click the order settling button 586. When the user 10 does not want to order, the user 10 may click the button 587.

The order processing (S103) may be carried out with omitting the check processing of presence or absence of the virtual stock of S102, thereby displaying the out of stock in the processing of S109 for the first time.

When the order from the user 10 is settled through the above processing, the retail shop sales managing system 210 adds order-accepting data to the accepted order list by the allocating portion 213 (S110).

Here, the accepted order list will be described with reference to Fig. 15, which conceptually shows the structure of the accepted order list.

As shown in Fig. 15, the accepted order list 600 is designed to have an accept number 601, an accept date 602, a customer code 603 and an order-accepting attribute 604. The accepted order list 600 is managed every article. Even when plural orders are simultaneously accepted for the same article, the order is developed piece by piece, and added as order-accepted data to the list. In the accepted order list 600, the accept number 601 is a serial number of accepting the order. The order-accepted date 602 is a

date/time when the order is accepted. The customer code 603
is a member number to identify a person who orders (order
source). The order-accepted attribute 604 has two states
of "stock existing" and "non-settled". The "stock existing"
5 state is for order-accepted data of an article for which
the virtual stock exists (S105) when the order is accepted
and thus the order of the article has been settled. The
"non-settled" state is for order-accepted data of an article
for which no virtual stock exists or the order number is
10 over the virtual stock number (S108) when the order is
accepted, and thus the excessive order number of pieces of
the article may be canceled.

By adding the order-accepted data to the accepted
order list, the stock number managing portion 212 subtracts
15 the order number from the virtual stock number and sets the
subtraction result as the new virtual stock number (S111).

The retail shop managing system 210 communicates with
the wholesale stock managing system 310 at regular intervals
or at irregular intervals to perform data communication
20 therebetween (S112). The retail shop managing system 210
repeats the ordering processing on the basis of the virtual
stock number renewed through the processing of S111 at the
timing other than the communication timing between the
retail shop managing system 210 and the wholesale stock
25 managing system 310 (S102).

At the communication timing between the retail shop

managing system 210 and the wholesale stock managing system 310, the retail shop managing system 210 transmits order accepting information on the wholesale house allocation amount (allocation processing will be described later), and
5 receives the wholesale stock number. The retail shop sales managing system 210 sets the new virtual stock number on the basis of the wholesale stock number received and the retail stock number (S101), and repeats the processing (S102 and subsequent steps).

10 Here, any timing may be set to the communication timing between the retail shop managing system 210 and the wholesale stock managing system 310. For example, it may be carried out periodically at several times per day, every time the retail shop accepts an order, every time the stock
15 number of the wholesale house 30 is varied, or the like. On the basis of a report from the wholesale house 30, the data or the like may be inputted manually.

As a modification of the above embodiment, the following processing may be carried out. In this case, first
20 the stock is checked on the basis of the retail stock number, and if the retail stock number cannot cover the order number, the processing of checking the wholesale stock number is carried out. This processing will be described with reference to the flowchart of Fig. 19.

25 As in the case of the above embodiment, in the retail shop sales managing system 210, the stock number managing

portion 212 holds the retail stock number, the wholesale stock number and the ratio value every dealt-in article. The retail shop sales managing system 210 displays "out of stock" on the Web page to indicate that the ordered article runs out of stock if both of the retail stock number and the wholesale stock number are equal to zero, and rejects to accept any order of the article concerned (S405). If the total value of the retail stock number and the wholesale stock number is equal to one or more, the order is allowed on the Web page (S402).

The retail shop sales managing system 210 which receives the data of the article name and the order number transmitted through the proceeding of the user 10 compares the order number with the retail stock number (S403).

When the order number is not more than the retail stock number, it is judged that there is any article in stock (S404), and the value obtained by subtracting the order number from the retail stock number is set as a new retail stock number (S405).

If the order number of pieces of an ordered article is larger than the retail stock number, the order of pieces (of the ordered article) whose number is equal to the retail stock number is first accepted and then the retail stock number is set to zero (S407). Subsequently, the order-accepted number corresponding to the retail stock number is subtracted from the order number, and this value is set

as a residual order number (S408). Here, the residual
(excessive) order number corresponds to the number of
residual (excessive) pieces (of the ordered article) which
are expected to be allocated to the user by using the pieces
5 of the ordered article stocked in the wholesale house.

Subsequently, the residual order number and the
wholesale stock number are compared with each other (S409).

If the residual order number is not more than the
wholesale stock number, with respect to the residual order
10 number of residual pieces (of the ordered article) up to
the multiplication of the wholesale stock number and the
ratio value, the order of the pieces is accepted and settled
because it is judged that they are in stock. With respect
to an excessive order number of residual pieces over the
15 multiplication value of the wholesale stock number and the
ratio value, an order-accepted display frame containing a
message indicating that they will run out of stock and also
indicating the cancel method when they run out of stock is
displayed (S410).

20 When the residual order number is larger than the
wholesale stock number, with respect to an excessive order
number of residual pieces up to the multiplication of the
wholesale stock number and the ratio value, the order
thereof is settled because it is judged that they are in
25 stock. With respect to an excessive order number of residual
pieces which is over the multiplication of the wholesale

stock number and the ratio value, but is not more than the --
wholesale stock number, there is displayed an order-
accepted display frame which contains a message indicating
that the residual pieces may run out of stock and also
5 indicating the cancel method when they run out of stock,
and also a message indicating that with respect to a further
excessive order number of residual pieces over the wholesale
stock number, they are out of stock (S411).

The following proceedings are carried out in the same
10 manner as described above.

Next, the allocation processing will be described with
reference to the flowchart of Fig. 16. The allocation
processing is periodically or non-periodically carried out
separately from the ordering processing.

15 The allocating portion 213 reads in the first data of
the accepted order list (S201). If there is any retail stock,
which can be allocated in response to the accepted order,
the retail stock is allocated (S203) and the shipping
proceeding is carried out. The number of pieces thus
20 allocated is subtracted from the retail stock number to
renew the retail stock number (S204). If there is no retail
stock, the ordering processing to the wholesale house is
carried out through the communicating portion 214 (S205).

The wholesale stock system 310 accepting the order
25 allocates the wholesale stock if there is any stock which
can be allocated to the order from the retail shop sales

managing system 210 (S207), and carries out the shipping --
proceeding. The number of pieces thus allocated is
subtracted from the wholesale stock number and the wholesale
stock number is renewed (S208). If there is no stock, the
5 retail shop sales managing system 210 is notified that there
is no stock (S209). The retail shop sales managing system
210 which accepts the notification indicating no stock from
the wholesale stock system 310 carries out predetermined
cancel processing (S210).

10 Here, the cancel processing will be described.

There are two types of targets to which cancel occurs.
The first cancel target is an article for which a stock is
confirmed when it is ordered. That is, it is the article
corresponding to the order-accepted data whose order-
15 accepted attribute is the "stock existing" state. This
occurs when the allocation cannot be performed due to
renewal of the stock data, the timing lag of the allocation
of another retail shop or the like although there is any
virtual stock at the ordering time. The second cancel target
20 is an article which is expected to run out of stock when
it is ordered. That is, it is the article corresponding to
the order-accepted data whose order-accepted attribute is
the "non-settled" state.

In the case of the second cancel target, the cancel
.25 processing is carried out along the cancel method which was
notified to the user 10 in advance, and the cancel is reported

to the user 10.

In the case of the first cancel target, the cancel method is explained to the user 10 and the cancel processing is carried out, thereafter reporting the cancel to the user
5 10.

The above processing is repeated every order-accepted data (S211), and after all the order-accepted data registered in the accepted order list have been processed, the accepted order list is cleared (S212) and the allocation
10 processing is finished.

In the above case, the wholesale stock is allocated if no retail stock exists. However, it may be adopted to first allocate the wholesale stock and then allocate the retail stock if no wholesale stock exists.

15 Next, a second embodiment according to the present invention will be described.

In this embodiment, the concept of the virtual stock is not used, and the other points containing the functional construction are the same as the first embodiment. Therefore,
20 only the different point from the first embodiment will be described.

Fig. 17 is a diagram showing the construction of a network to which the sales managing system of the second embodiment of the present invention is applied. The terminal
25 computer 11 of the user 10 is also the same as the first embodiment.

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The server computer 21 of the retail shop 20 constitutes the retail shop sales managing system 810. The retail shop sales managing system 810 has a Web front portion 211, a stock number managing portion 212, an allocating portion 213 and a communicating portion 214, and manages these functional portions. These functional portions may be dispersed into plural computers.

The stock number managing portion 812 holds the stock number of articles (retail stock number) owned by the retail shop 20. The retail shop stock number is renewed when the stock number of the retail shop is varied due to the allocation processing. The other functional portions are the same as the first embodiment.

Next, the stock management of the second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to the flowchart of Fig. 18.

Through the same ordering processing as the first embodiment, the retail shop sales managing system 810 receives the data of the article name and the order number transmitted through the proceeding of the user 10 (S301), and subsequently compares the order number with the retail shop stock number (S302).

If the order number is not more than the retail shop stock number, the order-accepted display frame 560 as shown in Fig. 12 is displayed (S303) and the order is settled.

If the order number is larger than the retail shop

stock number, with respect to an excess of pieces (of the
ordered article) over the retail shop stock number, there
is displayed an order-accepted display frame containing a
message indicating that these residual pieces may be out
5 of stock and also indicating a cancel method when they run
out of stock (S304). For example, when the retail stock
number is equal to 20 and the order number is equal to 30,
20 pieces (reference numeral 572) are indicated as existing
as pieces in stock and 10 pieces (reference numeral 573)
10 are indicated as being potentially cancelled as shown in
Fig. 13. In addition, information 574 on the cancel method
is also displayed. When the user 10 wants to order along
the display content, the user 10 may click the order settling
button 575. When the user 10 does not want to order, the
15 user 10 may click the button 576.

When the order is settled by the operation of the user
10, the retail shop sales managing system 810 adds the
order-accepted data to the accepted order list (S305). The
order number thus settled is subtracted from the retail
20 stock number and the subtraction result is set as a new retail
stock number (S306), and then the ordering processing is
repeated.

The allocation processing is also the same as the first
embodiment. According to the second embodiment, the
25 ordering processing can be carried out even when the
information on the wholesale stock number is not obtained.

Therefore, the second embodiment is preferably applied to a case where it is guaranteed that the wholesale house 30 has a sufficient stock of articles or the article dealings are not relatively frequently carried out.

- 5 As described above, according to the present invention, the stock risk of the retail shop can be reduced, and the loss of the sales opportunities due to the out of stock can be reduced.